

AFTER THE BRIDGE LIGHTS.

A VOICE FROM THE GOVERNMENT SAYS
THAT THEY MUST CHANGE.

The Glare Must Be Kept from the River, and the Lighthouse Board Kindly Suggests a Way to Do It—No Formal Notice Yet Received by the Bridge Trustees and No Action Taken.

United States District Attorney Walker has been ordered by Acting Attorney-General Maury to proceed against the Brooklyn Bridge Trustees to compel them to comply with the law relative to the lighting of bridges over navigable rivers, and the question "Must the bridge lights go?" is pressing itself upon the attention of the trustees and the interested public for answer.

Supt. C. C. Martin said to-day: "We shall not enter into any contest with the Lighthouse Board. They unquestionably have authority to regulate the lights on the main span of the bridge, from shore to shore. That is to say, practically between the main piers.

There are several ways suggested for a compliance with the law. The Lighthouse Board would undoubtedly remedy the difficulty, or ground glass opaque globes, or porcelain globes. But either of these remedies would reduce the light on the bridge to one-half, and we feel that there is none too much light now for the safety of foot passengers and those in vehicles on the bridge, and for public morality. The Lighthouse Board has submitted a plan of its own, which will probably be adopted, though it is an elaborate one.

The complaint is that the lights shed a glaring light on the river, except directly under the bridge, where the effect is worse than ordinary darkness in contrast.

They propose a system of screens and reflectors, so arranged on the river side of the bridge, that the light will be concentrated on the promenade and roadways.

It must be remembered that the carbons burn, and as they turn the upper one drops down to meet the other. By this process the center of the light drops six inches every five hours, which is the length of the life of a pair of carbons. The carbons are changed when the first has burned down its six inches, it works a spring which sets the other going.

Now the reflectors must be so made that they disseminate the light at any stage of the burning, so that it forms a nice study how to construct a perfect reflector for the lights.

There are sixteen lights on the main span between the piers, and only half of these could be seen in either direction, up or down the river.

Nothing will be done by us, probably, until the next meeting of the trustees, Oct. 5. We have as yet received no official notice of the action of the Attorney-General, and I cannot say what the red and green light regulation is, but whatever it is we shall comply with it. The whole is a perplexing question and, we think, one which has been raised unnecessarily.

RELENTLESS YELLOW JACK.

He Stalks Through the Southern Land and Spreads the Fever.

SPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD. JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 20.—The malarial fever in the earth has been pretty thoroughly absorbed by the sun of the past three days, and nature, at last, looks more hopeful for this city.

At noon to-day only twenty new cases and two deaths had been reported by the yellow-fever physician.

"Only twenty!" But there were 130 cases, all told, on Wednesday, and twenty seems a small number for half a day now.

But the yellow-fever cases have spread all over this State, and, indeed, the panic has spread to almost every city in the South.

Every day we hear of some new town having been quarantined against us, and many localities have placed an embargo against all Floridians.

Arrangements have been completed though so that we can get out of town by water, and those who desire can get away to points which have not quarantined against us.

These points are pretty well north, and, of course, are safer for us than Jacksonville. Direct communication will be had with New York.

A volunteer guard of 200 men is posted all around Jacksonville, to prevent any panic over the appearance of the fever in Gainesville, though the disease has not spread beyond the four guardmen who contracted it at Gainesville.

Fernandez insists that he is free from Yellow Jack, though Dr. Julius Wise, sent there to investigate, finds four cases. Forty-one persons are sick at McGinnis, five having come down during the past forty-eight hours.

St. Augustine is free from yellow fever, and has prohibited the entrance of anything from Jacksonville. Even the children are disinfected before they enter the city.

A Duval County sanitary committee has been appointed to see that proper sanitary conditions are maintained in Jacksonville. The eight examining physicians declare that there is no yellow fever in South Jacksonville.

Efforts are being made to give the men who are now charged on the city employment, but these efforts are being resisted by the idle. They have degenerated into paupers already, and refuse to work. As long as they can get free rations they will not work.

NEW YORK IS ONE BIG STABLE.

And the Door Seems to Be at Broadway and Macomb Street.

On the return from the Carmanville police station, received at Police Headquarters to-day, was this startling item:

At 430 A. M. Patrolman John B. Fredericks found the stable door open at Broadway and Macomb street, and it was a recent one.

This may account for the number of cattle found wandering in the streets, and placed in pound by the police of the Kingsbridge and Tremont stations. One horse was found astray in Riverdale avenue; three more at One Hundred and Thirty-seventh street and Fourth avenue; another at One Hundred and Sixty-sixth street and Washington avenue; a horse and two cows at Tibbott avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-fifth street, and two additional horses running wild at Washington avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-sixth street.

The police also found a set of harness on the ground, with the letter "R" on the blinkers, which they think was stolen.

Great Bargains at Simpson's.

Ladies who go shopping are securing great bargains at Simpson's, on Sixth avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets. The firm has placed a big lot of goods on the counters which were recently donated.

Among other inducements are genuine Juvenal Kid's shoes at \$1.50; fine stockings at 25 cents a yard; all-wool cravats at 50 cents each; and fancy dress goods at 15 cents a yard.

There is also a special offering made in fancy pianos, and a fine line of musical instruments.

The latter are sold at \$1.50 each.

Answers to Correspondents.

G. R. E.—The stage of the Metropolitan Opera-House is the largest in the city.

Constant Reader.—You can get your name changed without much trouble by application to the County Clerk or Clerk of a Court of Record, who will certify the proposed change. The latter will afterwards pass an act giving you and probably several hundred others new names.

R. M. H.—You cannot be guaranteed until you go to court with a citizen who will swear that he knows you have resided in this country five years. Under the law, you are not reported as a citizen until you have resided here for five years.

R. H. Macy & Co.

SIXTH AVENUE, 18TH TO 14TH STREET.

We Have Just Opened an Elegant Line of
CLOAKS, JACKETS AND JERSEYS
FOR LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN,
OUR OWN IMPORTATION,
embracing the latest novelties.

We are offering these at our popular prices, which means from 25 per cent. to 33 1-3 per cent. less than is usual for this class of goods.

MISS M'AVISH TO MARRY NORFOLK.

England's Greatest Duke and Baltimore's Beautiful and Wealthy Belle Engaged.

Baltimore, Sept. 20.—The announcement of Miss Virginia M'Avish's engagement to the Duke of Norfolk has thrown Baltimore society into a flutter of excitement. Cablegrams received here to-day verify the reports circulated yesterday.

Miss Virginia M'Avish is tall, stately and blonde. She is a leading society belle in Baltimore and New York, but is not popular because of her excessive hauteur. She is a daughter of Charles Carroll M'Avish, a lineal descendant of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, and her mother was a Miss Scott, a daughter of Gen. Winfield Scott. She is considered the finest horsewoman in America, and on her imported Irish hunter frequently rides ahead of all the male members of the Elkridge, Rockaway and Cedarhurst hunts. Two of her sisters have retired to convents. The elder, Miss Emily, took the veil at Mount Desales and gave her fortune to the Church. The younger one became a Carmelite nun. She is just the one of all the rich and pretty women of Baltimore who would appreciate and do justice to the position and title of Duchess of Norfolk.

An aunt of Miss M'Avish married the first and last Marquis of Weymouth, for some time Governor-General of India. He was the elder brother of the great Duke of Wellington.

None of the family in Maryland, Virginia or New York had the faintest idea of the matrimonial intentions of their cousin, not of the distinguished connection that awaited them. Indeed, it was reported not long ago by those who pretend to keep up current with the features of the aristocracy, that the possibility that a marriage had been arranged between the Duke of Norfolk and a young Englishwoman of rank.

The Duke is a widower. He married in 1877 Lady Flora Hastings, daughter of the Countess of Loudoun and niece of the unfortunate Marquis of Hastings, who died bankrupt and broken-hearted in 1871.

He is the premier Duke and premier Earl of the Kingdom, both of these titles dating from 1483, and he takes rank and precedence before all other nobles of Great Britain and immediately after peers of the reigning house or dukes of the blood royal. He is a Roman Catholic in religion, his illustrious ancestors having always clung to the old Church, and his only public duties have been on matters connected with Papal affairs.

He was recently sent as the Queen's representative to the coronation of the Emperor Leo on his jubilee, and on that occasion he handed His Holiness a check for many thousands of dollars as his own personal donation.

The Duke is a widower. He married in 1877 Lady Flora Hastings, daughter of the Countess of Loudoun and niece of the unfortunate Marquis of Hastings, who died bankrupt and broken-hearted in 1871.

He is the premier Duke and premier Earl of the Kingdom, both of these titles dating from 1483, and he takes rank and precedence before all other nobles of Great Britain and immediately after peers of the reigning house or dukes of the blood royal. He is a Roman Catholic in religion, his illustrious ancestors having always clung to the old Church, and his only public duties have been on matters connected with Papal affairs.

He was recently sent as the Queen's representative to the coronation of the Emperor Leo on his jubilee, and on that occasion he handed His Holiness a check for many thousands of dollars as his own personal donation.

The Duke is a widower. He married in 1877 Lady Flora Hastings, daughter of the Countess of Loudoun and niece of the unfortunate Marquis of Hastings, who died bankrupt and broken-hearted in 1871.

He is the premier Duke and premier Earl of the Kingdom, both of these titles dating from 1483, and he takes rank and precedence before all other nobles of Great Britain and immediately after peers of the reigning house or dukes of the blood royal. He is a Roman Catholic in religion, his illustrious ancestors having always clung to the old Church, and his only public duties have been on matters connected with Papal affairs.

He was recently sent as the Queen's representative to the coronation of the Emperor Leo on his jubilee, and on that occasion he handed His Holiness a check for many thousands of dollars as his own personal donation.

The Duke is a widower. He married in 1877 Lady Flora Hastings, daughter of the Countess of Loudoun and niece of the unfortunate Marquis of Hastings, who died bankrupt and broken-hearted in 1871.

He is the premier Duke and premier Earl of the Kingdom, both of these titles dating from 1483, and he takes rank and precedence before all other nobles of Great Britain and immediately after peers of the reigning house or dukes of the blood royal. He is a Roman Catholic in religion, his illustrious ancestors having always clung to the old Church, and his only public duties have been on matters connected with Papal affairs.

He was recently sent as the Queen's representative to the coronation of the Emperor Leo on his jubilee, and on that occasion he handed His Holiness a check for many thousands of dollars as his own personal donation.

The Duke is a widower. He married in 1877 Lady Flora Hastings, daughter of the Countess of Loudoun and niece of the unfortunate Marquis of Hastings, who died bankrupt and broken-hearted in 1871.

He is the premier Duke and premier Earl of the Kingdom, both of these titles dating from 1483, and he takes rank and precedence before all other nobles of Great Britain and immediately after peers of the reigning house or dukes of the blood royal. He is a Roman Catholic in religion, his illustrious ancestors having always clung to the old Church, and his only public duties have been on matters connected with Papal affairs.

He was recently sent as the Queen's representative to the coronation of the Emperor Leo on his jubilee, and on that occasion he handed His Holiness a check for many thousands of dollars as his own personal donation.

The Duke is a widower. He married in 1877 Lady Flora Hastings, daughter of the Countess of Loudoun and niece of the unfortunate Marquis of Hastings, who died bankrupt and broken-hearted in 1871.

He is the premier Duke and premier Earl of the Kingdom, both of these titles dating from 1483, and he takes rank and precedence before all other nobles of Great Britain and immediately after peers of the reigning house or dukes of the blood royal. He is a Roman Catholic in religion, his illustrious ancestors having always clung to the old Church, and his only public duties have been on matters connected with Papal affairs.

He was recently sent as the Queen's representative to the coronation of the Emperor Leo on his jubilee, and on that occasion he handed His Holiness a check for many thousands of dollars as his own personal donation.

The Duke is a widower. He married in 1877 Lady Flora Hastings, daughter of the Countess of Loudoun and niece of the unfortunate Marquis of Hastings, who died bankrupt and broken-hearted in 1871.

He is the premier Duke and premier Earl of the Kingdom, both of these titles dating from 1483, and he takes rank and precedence before all other nobles of Great Britain and immediately after peers of the reigning house or dukes of the blood royal. He is a Roman Catholic in religion, his illustrious ancestors having always clung to the old Church, and his only public duties have been on matters connected with Papal affairs.

He was recently sent as the Queen's representative to the coronation of the Emperor Leo on his jubilee, and on that occasion he handed His Holiness a check for many thousands of dollars as his own personal donation.

The Duke is a widower. He married in 1877 Lady Flora Hastings, daughter of the Countess of Loudoun and niece of the unfortunate Marquis of Hastings, who died bankrupt and broken-hearted in 1871.

He is the premier Duke and premier Earl of the Kingdom, both of these titles dating from 1483, and he takes rank and precedence before all other nobles of Great Britain and immediately after peers of the reigning house or dukes of the blood royal. He is a Roman Catholic in religion, his illustrious ancestors having always clung to the old Church, and his only public duties have been on matters connected with Papal affairs.

He was recently sent as the Queen's representative to the coronation of the Emperor Leo on his jubilee, and on that occasion he handed His Holiness a check for many thousands of dollars as his own personal donation.

The Duke is a widower. He married in 1877 Lady Flora Hastings, daughter of the Countess of Loudoun and niece of the unfortunate Marquis of Hastings, who died bankrupt and broken-hearted in 1871.

He is the premier Duke and premier Earl of the Kingdom, both of these titles dating from 1483, and he takes rank and precedence before all other nobles of Great Britain and immediately after peers of the reigning house or dukes of the blood royal. He is a Roman Catholic in religion, his illustrious ancestors having always clung to the old Church, and his only public duties have been on matters connected with Papal affairs.

He was recently sent as the Queen's representative to the coronation of the Emperor Leo on his jubilee, and on that occasion he handed His Holiness a check for many thousands of dollars as his own personal donation.

The Duke is a widower. He married in 1877 Lady Flora Hastings, daughter of the Countess of Loudoun and niece of the unfortunate Marquis of Hastings, who died bankrupt and broken-hearted in 1871.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION AGREES TO ITS TRANSFER FROM THE OLD FUND.

The Board of Education has its regular session yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

When President Simmons called the meeting to order there were fifteen Commissioners in their arm-chairs. Messrs. Purdy, Vermilye, Devoe and Welch were not present.

Six reports were laid over for consideration and they received attention first. Five of them were settled in a quarter of an hour, while the sixth took a full sixty minutes of earnest talking and questioning before it was settled.

This long question was that of transferring \$9,200 of the surplus of last year to the Board of Estimate and Appointment, for establishing the Free Lectures for workmen, which THE EVENING WORLD suggested some months ago.

After President Simmons had put this matter before the Board, there was a considerable discussion of points connected with the employment of lecturers, the means of illustrating the discourse, and the times at which lectures should occur.

Commissioner Wood spoke strongly of the necessity of illustrating the lectures by means of stereoscopic and chemical apparatus. The batteries were not in the room, but the Commissioner O'Brien said: "I have got a list of professors desirous of giving the lectures who rank as high as any in the world. The lectures will be illustrated by a series of these lectures have volunteered their services, others have presented theirs for a compensation. When an appropriation is made for the lectures, the surplus will be filled by a good audience, and will profit by this educational pleasure."

Other Commissioners expressed various views and made pertinent suggestions, and the favorable opinion of Corporation Counsel Beckman on the matter of the proposed transfer was several times referred to.

When the question was finally put upon its passage it was carried by a vote of 12 to 3. Commissioner Cole appeared as the only negative factor.

Commissioner Seligman was appointed by President Simmons to convey to the Board of Estimate and Appointment the notice of the action taken by the Board of Education.

A resolution by Commissioner Seligman to form a plan to be handed to the Board of Education, which was adopted, was opposed by Commissioner Guggenheimer on the ground that in June the committee, consisting of Guggenheimer, O'Brien and Devoe, had already been appointed to make power and that the resolution was not in order from the fact that the old resolution was never rescinded or reconsidered.

The Committee of appointment, consisting of Guggenheimer, O'Brien and Devoe, had already been appointed to make power and that the resolution was not in order from the fact that the old resolution was never rescinded or reconsidered.

The Committee of appointment, consisting of Guggenheimer, O'Brien and Devoe, had already been appointed to make power and that the resolution was not in order from the fact that the old resolution was never rescinded or reconsidered.

The Committee of appointment, consisting of Guggenheimer, O'Brien and Devoe, had already been appointed to make power and that the resolution was not in order from the fact that the old resolution was never rescinded or reconsidered.

The Committee of appointment, consisting of Guggenheimer, O'Brien and Devoe, had already been appointed to make power and that the resolution was not in order from the fact that the old resolution was never rescinded or reconsidered.

The Committee of appointment, consisting of Guggenheimer, O'Brien and Devoe, had already been appointed to make power and that the resolution was not in order from the fact that the old resolution was never rescinded or reconsidered.

The Committee of appointment, consisting of Guggenheimer, O'Brien and Devoe, had already been appointed to make power and that the resolution was not in order from the fact that the old resolution was never rescinded or reconsidered.

The Committee of appointment, consisting of Guggenheimer, O'Brien and Devoe, had already been appointed to make power and that the resolution was not in order from the fact that the old resolution was never rescinded or reconsidered.

The Committee of appointment, consisting of Guggenheimer, O'Brien and Devoe, had already been appointed to make power and that the resolution was not in order from the fact that the old resolution was never rescinded or reconsidered.

The Committee of appointment, consisting of Guggenheimer, O'Brien and Devoe, had already been appointed to make power and that the resolution was not in order from the fact that the old resolution was never rescinded or reconsidered.

The Committee of appointment, consisting of Guggenheimer, O'Brien and Devoe, had already been appointed to make power and that the resolution was not in order from the fact that the old resolution was never rescinded or reconsidered.

The Committee of appointment, consisting of Guggenheimer, O'Brien and Devoe, had already been appointed to make power and that the resolution was not in order from the fact that the old resolution was never rescinded or reconsidered.

The Committee of appointment, consisting of Guggenheimer, O'Brien and Devoe, had already been appointed to make power and that the resolution was not in order from the fact that the old resolution was never rescinded or reconsidered.

The Committee of appointment, consisting of Guggenheimer, O'Brien and Devoe, had already been appointed to make power and that the resolution was not in order from the fact that the old resolution was never rescinded or reconsidered.

The Committee of appointment, consisting of Guggenheimer, O'Brien and Devoe, had already been appointed to make power and that the resolution was not in order from the fact that the old resolution was never rescinded or reconsidered.

The Committee of appointment, consisting of Guggenheimer, O'Brien and Devoe, had already been appointed to make power and that the resolution was not in order from the fact that the old resolution was never rescinded or reconsidered.

The Committee of appointment, consisting of Guggenheimer, O'Brien and Devoe, had already been appointed to make power and that the resolution was not in order from the fact that the old resolution was never rescinded or reconsidered.

The Committee of appointment, consisting of Guggenheimer, O'Brien and Devoe, had already been appointed to make power and that the resolution was not in order from the fact that the old resolution was never rescinded or reconsidered.

The Committee of appointment, consisting of Guggenheimer, O'Brien and Devoe, had already been appointed to make power and that the resolution was not in order from the fact that the old resolution was never rescinded or reconsidered.

The Committee of appointment, consisting of Guggenheimer, O'Brien and Devoe, had already been appointed to make power and that the resolution was not in order from the fact that the old resolution was never rescinded or reconsidered.

The Committee of appointment, consisting of Guggenheimer, O'Brien and Devoe, had already been appointed to make power and that the resolution was not in order from the fact that the old resolution was never rescinded or reconsidered.

The Committee of appointment, consisting of Guggenheimer, O'Brien and Devoe, had already been appointed to make power and that the resolution was not in order from the fact that the old resolution was never rescinded or reconsidered.

The Committee of appointment, consisting of Guggenheimer, O'Brien and Devoe, had already been appointed to make power and that the resolution was not in order from the fact that the old resolution was never rescinded or reconsidered.

The Committee of appointment, consisting of Guggenheimer, O'Brien and Devoe, had already been appointed to make power and that the resolution was not in order from the fact that the old resolution was never rescinded or reconsidered.

MARKED DOWN TO

5c. a set of 3 Dress Extenders, with Elastic, per pair of Kid-Covered Corset Steel, spoon shape. Imported.

13c. per dozen 100 yards Black Sewing Silk.

25c. per box of 25 Spools, 10-Yard Black Silk Twist.

23c. per piece of 10 yards Black Cotton Belting, with fancy edge.

15c. per piece of Seamless Stockinet Dress Shields.

10c. per package of 3 dozen large size Hooks and Eyes.

1c. per piece Black and Colored Plated Hat Pins.

12c. per pair Stockinet Dress Shields.

7c. per dozen Steel Hat Pins, with jet heads.

4c. per dozen French Basting Cotton.

13c. per dozen French Basting Cotton.

13c. per dozen French Basting Cotton.

13c. per dozen French Basting Cotton.

13c. per dozen French Basting Cotton.

13c. per dozen French Basting Cotton.

13c. per dozen French Basting Cotton.

13c. per dozen French Basting Cotton.

13c. per dozen French Basting Cotton.

13c. per dozen French Basting Cotton.

13c. per dozen French Basting Cotton.

13c. per dozen French Basting Cotton.

13c. per dozen French Basting Cotton.

13c. per dozen French Basting Cotton.

13c. per dozen French Basting Cotton.

13c. per dozen French Basting Cotton.

13c. per dozen French Basting Cotton.

13c. per dozen French Basting Cotton.

13c. per dozen French Basting Cotton.

13c. per dozen French Basting Cotton.

13c. per dozen French Basting Cotton.

13c. per dozen French Basting Cotton.

13c. per dozen French Basting Cotton.

13c. per dozen French Basting Cotton.

13c. per dozen French Basting Cotton.

13c. per dozen French Basting Cotton.

13c. per dozen French Basting Cotton.

13c. per dozen French Basting Cotton.

13c. per dozen French Basting Cotton.

13c. per dozen French Basting Cotton.

13c. per dozen French Basting Cotton.

13c. per dozen French Basting Cotton.

13c. per dozen French Basting Cotton.

13c. per dozen French Basting Cotton.

13c. per dozen French Basting Cotton.

13c. per dozen French Basting Cotton.

13c. per dozen French Basting Cotton.

13c. per dozen French Basting Cotton.

13c. per dozen French Basting Cotton.

MARKED DOWN TO

1c. each round and flat Linen Corset Laces, 2 1/2 yards long.

10c. per gross Linen Initials.

5c. per pair all sizes Hose Supporters, with patent clasp.

2c. per bottle extra quality Sperm Sewing Machine Oil.

2c. per dozen best quality Nursery Pins.

23c. per piece of 12 yards extra fine Cotton Bone Casings, with fancy stitching, all colors.

2c. each Cabinet, containing 100 English Hair Pins.

11c. a dozen papers American Pins, containing 5,000 pins.

4c. a pair Attachable Corset Steel, best quality.

4c. per dozen Waist Steels, coated ready for sewing, with tipped end to avoid breaking out.

4c. per dozen Waist Steels, coated ready for sewing, with tipped end to avoid breaking out.

4c. per dozen Waist Steels, coated ready for sewing, with tipped end to avoid breaking out.

4c. per dozen Waist Steels, coated ready for sewing, with tipped end to avoid breaking out.